



# Cumbria Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

**Title:** Draft Capital Programme 2020/21 & Beyond

**Police and Crime Panel: 7 February 2020**

Report of the Joint Chief Finance Officer

Originating Officers: Michelle Bellis, Deputy Chief Finance Officer  
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## 1. Purpose of the Report

1.1. The purpose of this report is to provide information on the proposed capital programme for 2020/21 and beyond, both in terms of capital expenditure projections and the financing available to fund such expenditure. The capital programme is developed in consultation with the Constabulary who are the primary user of the capital assets under the ownership of the Commissioner.

## 2. Recommendations

2.1. Police and Crime Panel members are asked to note the proposed capital strategy for 2020/21 and beyond as part of the overall budget process for 2020/21.

### 3. Capital Funding and Expenditure

- 3.1. Local Authorities (including Police and Crime Commissioners) determine their own programmes for capital investment in non-current (fixed) assets that are essential to the delivery of quality public services. The Commissioner is required by regulation to have regard to The Prudential Code when carrying out his duties in England and Wales under part 1 of the Local Government Act 2003. The Prudential Code establishes a framework to support local strategic planning, local asset management planning and proper option appraisal. The objectives of the Prudential Code are to ensure: “within a clear framework, that the capital investment plans of local authorities are **affordable, prudent and sustainable**”. To meet these requirements, all schemes within the 4-year medium term capital programme are only approved on the basis that they are fully funded either through capital grants, capital reserves, capital receipts, revenue contributions or planned borrowing.
- 3.2. There are three main recurring elements to the Commissioner’s capital programme namely: Fleet Schemes, Estates Schemes and ICT Schemes. In addition to these there are currently a small number of “other schemes” which do not fall into the broad headings above and in particular includes the replacement of taser and firearms equipment and replacement of the countywide CCTV system in the longer term.
- 3.3. The table below provides a high-level summary of the proposed capital programme and associated capital financing over the four-year timeframe of the medium term financial forecast (2020/21 to 2023/2024).

Capital Expenditure	Yr 0 2019/20 £	Yr 1 2020/21 £	Yr 2 2021/22 £	Yr 3 2022/23 £	Yr 4 2023/24 £
ICT Schemes	1,933,562	4,268,364	4,425,573	3,530,115	1,786,977
Fleet Schemes	934,404	2,846,820	776,021	1,469,690	971,136
Estates Schemes	3,324,393	282,625	2,075,000	5,885,000	5,600,000
Other Schemes	907,081	155,167	720,000	0	0
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>7,099,440</b>	<b>7,552,976</b>	<b>7,996,594</b>	<b>10,884,805</b>	<b>8,358,113</b>
Capital Receipts	0	0	(1,287,881)	(1,541,164)	0
Contributions from Revenue	(1,114,900)	(3,491,179)	(3,421,021)	(3,418,641)	(3,415,221)
Capital Grants	(941,440)	(4,061,797)	(1,712,692)	(100,000)	0
Capital Reserves	(1,758,449)	0	(1,575,000)	(2,425,000)	0
Borrowing	(3,284,652)	0	0	(3,400,000)	(5,600,000)
<b>Total Capital Financing</b>	<b>(7,099,440)</b>	<b>(7,552,976)</b>	<b>(7,996,594)</b>	<b>(10,884,805)</b>	<b>(9,015,221)</b>
<b>(Excess)/Shortfall</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(657,108)</b>

- 3.4. The profile of capital expenditure fluctuates annually. Across the current ten year programme, annual average expenditure typically comprises £1.5m to replace fleet vehicles, £1.5m on estate schemes and around £3.0m for replacement of ICT systems and equipment. ICT Expenditure reflects the Constabulary Strategy to invest in technology along with the national programme to replace the Police Radio System (Airwave) with an Emergency Services Network (ESN).
- 3.5. In relation to the financing of the capital programme, the Government's grant settlement for 2020/21 included additional funding for the recruitment of 20,000 additional Police Officers, known as Operation Uplift. The headline figures included an additional £5.9m of revenue funding, whilst capital grants were reduced by £272k (73%), from £372k to £100k per annum. The Policing Minister's statement, which accompanied the settlement, made it clear that the additional revenue funding included a non-recurring element to cover the capital infrastructure costs associated with the recruitment of the additional officers. The money was deliberately directed to the revenue budget to provide forces with maximum flexibility to spend their budgets to support Operation Uplift. The resulting downward revision of capital grant funding to £100k p.a. has been factored into the capital funding assumptions going forward.
- 3.6. The capital costs associated with operation uplift for Cumbria have still to be fully determined. The temporary repurposing of the Eden Deployment Centre to provide training facilities has, to some degree, mitigated the additional accommodation costs, which would have otherwise been incurred to train the new recruits. However, it is still likely that additional estates and vehicle costs will emerge in relation to Operation Uplift and will need to be included into future capital programmes.
- 3.7. A summary of the 10-year capital programme is provided for information at **Appendix 1**. The appendix shows that the capital programme is fully funded over the medium term four-year period to 2023/24. The appendix also shows that in years 5-10 of the programme there are some shortfalls and excesses that amount to a combined net shortfall of £1.8m. The estimates for 5-10 years are built on a number of assumptions, which, particularly in rapidly changing sectors such as ICT, are difficult to accurately predict. This means that project costs in the later years of the capital programme become increasingly indicative and should be treated with caution.

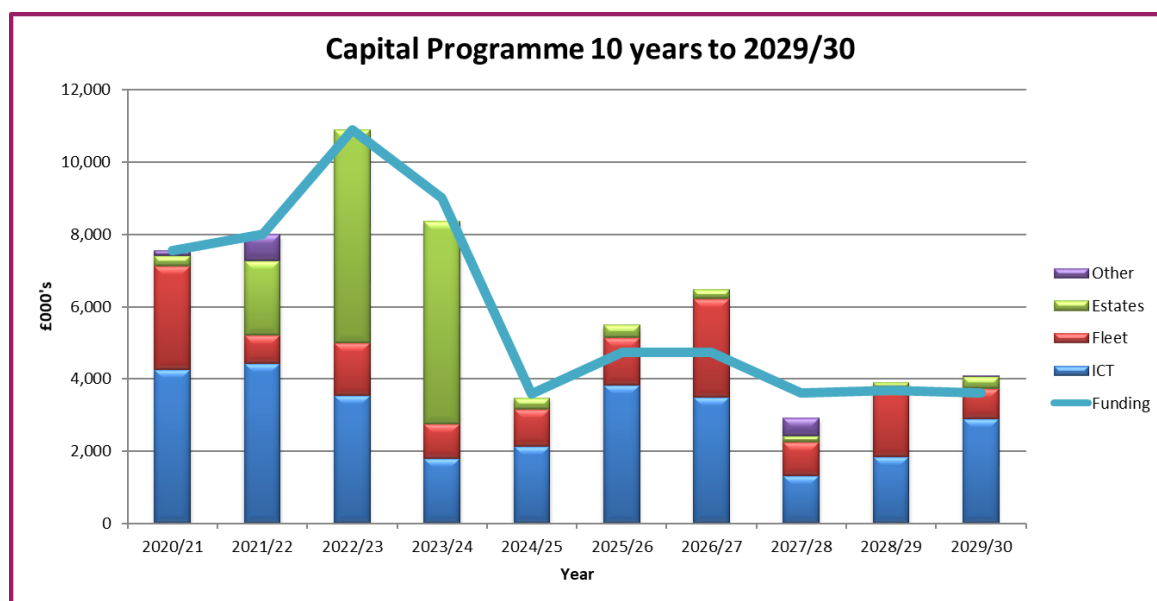
3.8. By the end of 2021/22 historic capital grant and general capital reserves will have been fully utilised. This, in combination with the reduced level of capital grant, means that the capital programme becomes more reliant on revenue contributions to support capital expenditure. Historically, the annual contribution from the revenue budget was set at £1.2m. The following increases have been approved since then

- PCP Jan 2017 - Increase of £0.5m to £1.7m for 2018/19 and 2019/20
- PCP Jan 2017 – Increase of £1.3m to £3.0m for 2020/21 onwards - as accumulated capital reserves and grant are fully extinguished.
- PCP Jan 2019 – Increase £0.3m to £3.3m from 2020/21.
- PCP Feb 2020 – Increase £0.3m to £3.5m from 2020/21 (to replace lost grant –see above)

This means that revenue support for the capital programme has had to increase by over £2.3m in 2020/21 compared to the previous year and will now be required to annually remain at or around this higher level for the foreseeable future. This puts a significant additional strain on the revenue budget.

3.9. As a result of the majority of capital expenditure being in relation to relatively short lived assets (e.g. ICT and fleet of up to 10 years' life), choices for financing the capital expenditure are fairly limited. Borrowing for short-lived assets is not a viable consideration due to the requirement to set aside funds from the revenue budget for the repayment of debt over the life of the asset. Therefore, any future borrowing would have to be in relation to building projects with a life of 50 years. It can be seen in **Appendix 1** that during 2022/23 and 2023/24 it is estimated that the Commissioner will need to borrow £9m. This is linked to an indicative scheme to improve the Commissioner's estate in the west of the county. A full options evaluation exercise and formal report will be required before any firm decisions are made in relation to this project.

The chart below illustrates capital expenditure and funding over the ten-year period:



### 3.10. ICT Schemes

The ICT Capital Programme primarily provides for the cyclical replacement and improvement of the full range of ICT equipment, hardware and application software to meet the strategic and operational needs of the Constabulary. However, over the period of the medium term financial forecast it also supports the Constabulary strategy to invest in technology to modernise the police service that is delivered to our communities. The Policing Vision 2025 issued by the APCC and NPCC seeks to transform the delivery of policing services and positions ICT as a key enabler of change. These plans for the future will be developed and managed locally within the work streams of Cumbria Vision 2025.

The ICT capital programme is supported by the ICT strategy, an annual refresh of which will be presented to the Commissioner for approval at the Public Accountability Conference in February 2020 as part of the overall budget process for 2020/21.

The ICT Capital Programme also makes provision for a large number of national ICT programmes, which include changes of major strategic importance the programme to replace the Police Radio System (Airwave) with an Emergency Services Network (ESN). The ESN scheme is included in the capital programme at the estimated cost of £4.2m over the four years of the MTFF and £8.6m over 10 years. Details of requirements are still emerging and it won't be clear as to the financial commitment needed locally until the Home Office release further information and devices are developed. There is slippage being reported by the national ESN programme and it is likely to be the new financial year before we

get any further clarity. These prudent commitments in the strategy place the Commissioner in a good position for any announcements. The replacement Airwave handsets will use different technology to the old radios and the Constabulary's control room infrastructure has been upgraded so it is ready to support the connection to ESN.

The largest replacement in 2020/21 is for the converged infrastructure – this is a consolidation of server infrastructure for running virtual machines in our data centre – also referred to as a private cloud. Future options for this scheme are currently being considered.

If these two large schemes are discounted, the programme shows that the ICT capital programme presented remains broadly flat over the 10 years at an average of £1.9m per annum. This provides for the cyclical replacement and improvement of the full range of ICT services: the networks and security and that ensures information can be moved securely between the different systems and device end points through which it is entered, processed and stored. It also covers local and mandated national police systems such as the main crime and intelligence system, command and control, forensics management, prisoner information systems, case and custody, including digital files for sharing with Criminal Justice partners and the police national data base that supports the sharing of information between forces.

The Constabulary also maintains a range of ICT systems to manage corporate functions including financial transactions, human resources, payroll, fleet management, estates management, ICT support systems and training and learning systems. Over recent years significant investment in mobile and digital ICT has been undertaken, the capital strategy presented includes for the subsequent replacement of existing mobile devices as they reach end of life. Budgets for devices also provide for the costs of all the different technology used to access systems, including traditional desktop computers, laptops, tablets as well as the smartphones that use application technology (police apps), but importantly provide end user access to all systems and applications.

**Appendix 2** provides a high-level analysis of the ICT capital programme.

### 3.11. Fleet Schemes

The constabulary fleet replacement programme consists of around 300 vehicles. The capital programme provides for the replacement and kit out of these vehicles on a periodic basis at the end of their useful life. The fleet schemes are supported by the fleet strategy, an annual refresh of which will be presented to the Commissioner for approval at the Public Accountability Conference in February 2020 as part of the overall budget process for 2020/21. The fleet strategy sets out the constabulary fleet requirements over the coming years. The main aim of the fleet strategy is to provide a cost effective fleet service to meet the needs of operational policing. The majority of vehicles are procured through a national framework agreement which ensures value for money is achieved.

During 2014/15 a large number of marked operational policing vehicles (e.g. ford focus estates, dogs vans and transit vans) were replaced with a single vehicle platform (SVP) which is based on a one size



fits all model, this SVP vehicle provided a single fit for purpose vehicle type to meet the majority of requirements. These vehicles have now reached the end of life and those with the highest mileage are becoming expensive to maintain. The territorial policing teams, in conjunction with driver training and Fleet, have been testing a number of possible replacement vehicles. The conclusion has now been

reached that there is no longer a single vehicle that will meet the needs of these teams and that a mix of cars and cell vans will be the most appropriate option. Taking into account the whole life costs for the vehicle, after sales support and warranty lengths the preferred vehicle (on paper) is now undergoing, further testing, including fully loaded with operational equipment and initial phase pursuit testing. In the programme presented half of the single vehicle platform vehicles were initially to be replaced in 2019/20 but these have all been moved into 2020/21, whilst the correct mix of vehicles is determined.

**Appendix 3** provides a high-level analysis of the fleet capital programme.

### 3.12. Estates Schemes

The Commissioner's estate currently consists of 30 premises (including police headquarters, larger police stations/Territorial Policing Area HQ, which include custody suites, smaller police stations, one police house, leased in and leased out property together with surplus assets subject to disposal). The estates schemes are supported by the estates strategy, an annual refresh of which will be presented to the Commissioner for approval at the Public Accountability Conference in February 2020 as part of the overall budget process for 2020/21. The estates strategy aims to provide a link between the strategic objectives of the organisation and priorities for the estate. The strategy outlines the current and future requirements of the estate and documents the changes that are required to meet these.



The estates capital programme presented in February 2017 included the development of a new Eden Deployment base and replacement hostel accommodation on the HQ site at Penrith. In response to the Government announcement of investment in additional Police Officers (Operation

Uplift) the property will be temporarily utilised as a Learning and Development Centre to support the increased level of police officer recruitment.

The Learning and Development Centre accounted for the vast majority of the estates programme for 2019/20 which has left the cyclical replacement schemes e.g. roof repairs at Whitehaven and Kendal along with replacement of the Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) at the HQ site in Penrith for 2020/21.

Further into the medium term there is budget allocated to provide improved premises in the west of the county in response to major flooding incidents in recent years, options for which will be developed over 2020/21. Beyond this in the 10 year plan, the estates capital budget reduces significantly once the west scheme is complete, to leave on average £240k per year for replacement schemes.

**Appendix 4** provides a high-level analysis of the estates capital programme.



### 3.13. Other Schemes

Other schemes include cross cutting or operational programmes of work and include the replacement of Tasers and Firearms, works to expand and replace the Countywide CCTV system.

**Appendix 5** provides a high-level analysis of the 'other' schemes.

## 4. Capital Receipts

4.1. **Appendix 7** provides details of property disposals and the proceeds of those sales over recent years.

The table shows total receipts of £4,769m. At 31 March 2019 there was a balance of capital receipts unapplied of £2.096m, this means that £2.673m have already been applied to the capital programme.

The majority of the sales resulted from an estates rationalisation programme and those sale proceeds were used to finance the South Area Headquarters in Barrow.

4.2. The remainder of the capital receipts will be applied to the capital programme from 2021/22 as reserves and grants are extinguished.

## 5. Supplementary information

### Attachments

Appendix 1 Capital Expenditure and Financing 10 years 2020/21 to 2029/30

Appendix 2 ICT Schemes

Appendix 3 Fleet Schemes

Appendix 4 Estates Schemes

Appendix 5 Other Schemes

Appendix 6 Analysis of the change in Capital Strategy between February 2019 and December 2019

Appendix 7 Capital Receipts Breakdown 2009/10 to 2019/20

## Capital Expenditure and Financing 10 years 2020/21 to 2029/30

Capital Expenditure	Yr 0 2019/20 £	Yr 1 2020/21 £	Yr 2 2021/22 £	Yr 3 2022/23 £	Yr 4 2023/24 £	Yr 5 2024/25 £	Yr 6 2025/26 £	Yr 7 2026/27 £	Yr 8 2027/28 £	Yr 9 2028/29 £	Yr 10 2029/30 £	Yr 1-10 Total £
ICT Schemes	1,933,562	4,268,364	4,425,573	3,530,115	1,786,977	2,132,347	3,837,124	3,488,368	1,323,505	1,838,428	2,897,060	29,527,861
Fleet Schemes	934,404	2,846,820	776,021	1,469,690	971,136	1,035,540	1,304,240	2,732,352	924,520	1,906,644	839,570	14,806,533
Estates Schemes	3,324,393	282,625	2,075,000	5,885,000	5,600,000	310,000	350,000	245,000	170,000	155,000	320,000	15,392,625
Other Schemes	907,081	155,167	720,000	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	43,000	1,418,167
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>7,099,440</b>	<b>7,552,976</b>	<b>7,996,594</b>	<b>10,884,805</b>	<b>8,358,113</b>	<b>3,477,887</b>	<b>5,491,364</b>	<b>6,465,720</b>	<b>2,918,025</b>	<b>3,900,072</b>	<b>4,099,630</b>	<b>61,145,186</b>
Capital Receipts	0	0	(1,287,881)	(1,541,164)	0	0	(886,761)	(1,066,363)	0	0	0	(4,782,169)
Contributions from Revenue	(1,114,900)	(3,491,179)	(3,421,021)	(3,418,641)	(3,415,221)	(3,579,136)	(3,546,247)	(3,575,421)	(3,511,069)	(3,579,580)	(3,508,824)	(35,046,339)
Capital Grants	(941,440)	(4,061,797)	(1,712,692)	(100,000)	0	0	(300,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(6,574,488)
Capital Reserves	(1,758,449)	0	(1,575,000)	(2,425,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(4,000,000)
Borrowing	(3,284,652)	0	0	(3,400,000)	(5,600,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(9,000,000)
<b>Total Capital Financing</b>	<b>(7,099,440)</b>	<b>(7,552,976)</b>	<b>(7,996,594)</b>	<b>(10,884,805)</b>	<b>(9,015,221)</b>	<b>(3,579,136)</b>	<b>(4,733,007)</b>	<b>(4,741,784)</b>	<b>(3,611,069)</b>	<b>(3,679,580)</b>	<b>(3,608,824)</b>	<b>(59,402,997)</b>
<b>(Excess)/Shortfall</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(657,108)</b>	<b>(101,249)</b>	<b>758,357</b>	<b>1,723,935</b>	<b>(693,044)</b>	<b>220,492</b>	<b>490,806</b>	<b>1,742,189</b>

A more detailed analysis of capital expenditure is provided at Appendices 2-5.

## ICT Schemes

ICT Summary	Yr 0	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 1-10
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ICT End User Hardware Replacement (002x)	982,280	590,177	1,635,627	339,781	238,116	928,442	214,419	1,483,635	532,515	279,389	738,880	6,980,982
ICT Core Hardware Replacement (003/004x)	1,619,191	3,352,887	498,302	837,000	1,168,050	573,448	2,699,766	440,093	798,748	1,245,899	631,750	12,245,943
ICT Core Infrastructure Replacement (projects)	0	1,047,015	186,809	2,615,383	382,378	99,325	1,210,336	1,416,831	106,397	308,750	1,250,695	8,623,919
ICT Infrastructure Solution Replacement (Projects)	202,395	407,982	104,835	106,827	449,573	622,950	360,788	477,804	117,488	495,376	786,981	3,930,604
Savings Target - 15% Year 5-10 (linked to ICT tech advances)	0	0	0	(368,876)	(451,139)	(91,818)	(648,184)	(329,996)	(231,644)	(490,987)	(511,246)	(3,123,890)
General Prudent Slippage (linked to workloads and staffing levels)	(870,303)	(1,129,697)	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	870,303
<b>Total ICT Summary</b>	<b>1,933,562</b>	<b>4,268,364</b>	<b>4,425,573</b>	<b>3,530,115</b>	<b>1,786,977</b>	<b>2,132,347</b>	<b>3,837,124</b>	<b>3,488,368</b>	<b>1,323,505</b>	<b>1,838,428</b>	<b>2,897,060</b>	<b>29,527,861</b>

## Fleet Schemes

Fleet Summary Proposed	Number of Vehicles in Category	Yr 0 2019/20 £	Yr 1 2020/21 £	Yr 2 2021/22 £	Yr 3 2022/23 £	Yr 4 2023/24 £	Yr 5 2024/25 £	Yr 6 2025/26 £	Yr 7 2026/27 £	Yr 8 2027/28 £	Yr 9 2028/29 £	Yr 10 2029/30 £	Yr 1-10 Total £
Covert	14	135,649	20,400	82,861	27,560	81,000	94,600	22,400	91,884	30,160	88,500	70,800	610,165
Neighbourhood Policing	92	81,400	1,683,000	0	660,380	388,800	0	168,000	1,808,040	722,680	424,800	0	5,855,700
Specialist Vehicles	28	206,946	222,360	109,200	120,840	119,880	123,200	285,600	190,380	121,800	256,060	218,300	1,767,620
Dog Vehicles	10	70,000	214,200	72,800	0	0	115,500	196,000	79,800	0	41,300	82,600	802,200
Motor Cycles	8	0	0	0	0	16,200	0	141,120	0	0	17,700	0	175,020
Pool Cars	29	93,000	13,260	121,680	15,900	128,736	40,040	20,160	129,618	15,080	164,964	17,700	667,138
Protected personnel Carriers	9	0	183,600	0	254,400	0	0	0	136,800	0	212,400	0	787,200
Roads Policing Vehicles	19	0	408,000	336,960	106,000	0	440,000	362,880	114,000	0	472,000	382,320	2,622,160
Crime Command	39	104,000	15,300	31,200	0	196,560	118,800	75,040	118,560	34,800	0	0	590,260
Crime Scene Investigators	10	0	0	21,320	284,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,190	330,120
Garage	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159,300	0	159,300
Chief Officer Pool	2	0	0	0	0	39,960	38,500	0	0	0	0	43,660	122,120
Above Strength Vehicles	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rechargeable Vehicles	15	243,409	86,700	0	0	0	64,900	33,040	63,270	0	69,620	0	317,530
<b>Total Fleet Summary</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>934,404</b>	<b>2,846,820</b>	<b>776,021</b>	<b>1,469,690</b>	<b>971,136</b>	<b>1,035,540</b>	<b>1,304,240</b>	<b>2,732,352</b>	<b>924,520</b>	<b>1,906,644</b>	<b>839,570</b>	<b>14,806,533</b>
<b>Number of Vehicles Replaced Each Year</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>470</b>

## Estates Schemes

Estates Schemes	Yr 0	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 1-10
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Existing Schemes</b>												
Roof Repairs - Various												
Whitehaven Police Station	0	37,625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,625
Kendal Police Station	0	55,000	0	0	0	0	0	120,000	0	0	25,000	200,000
Roof Repairs - HQ Dog section	0	70,000	0	0	0	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	320,000
Heating, Ventilation & Cooling Plant - Various												
Police Headquarters	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	200,000	500,000
Barrow HVAC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000	0	0	60,000
Other Existing Schemes												
UPS Durranhill	0	0	0	0	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	60,000
UPS HQ	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	130,000
UPS Barrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000	0	0	60,000
North Resilience Flood Management - NPT/Hostel	3,284,652	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garage Provision	0	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500,000
Durranhill - Replacement CCTV system and cell call	11,822	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000
Kendal CCTV and Cell Call	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	50,000
West Resilience Flood Management	0	0	1,575,000	5,825,000	5,600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,000,000
Roof Repairs & Glazing - Durranhill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,000	0	0	0	75,000
HQ Static inverter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	50,000
HQ window conservation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
Durranhill heat and vent plant	27,920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas suppression cylinder replacements	0	20,000	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000	45,000
Barrow CCTV camera replacement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,000	0	35,000
Kendal M&E plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	20,000
Carlisle M&E plant (area 2)	0	0	0	60,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	80,000
<b>Sub Total Existing Estates Schemes</b>	<b>3,324,393</b>	<b>282,625</b>	<b>2,075,000</b>	<b>5,885,000</b>	<b>5,600,000</b>	<b>310,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>245,000</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>155,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>15,322,625</b>
<b>New Estates Schemes 2020/21</b>												
Comms Centre Cooling plant life cycle replacement											70,000	70,000
<b>Sub Total New Estates Schemes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>
<b>Total Estates Schemes</b>	<b>3,324,393</b>	<b>282,625</b>	<b>2,075,000</b>	<b>5,885,000</b>	<b>5,600,000</b>	<b>310,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>245,000</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>155,000</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>15,392,625</b>

## Other Schemes

Other Schemes 2020/21 onwards	Yr 0 2019/20 £	Yr 1 2020/21 £	Yr 2 2021/22 £	Yr 3 2022/23 £	Yr 4 2023/24 £	Yr 5 2024/25 £	Yr 6 2025/26 £	Yr 7 2026/27 £	Yr 8 2027/28 £	Yr 9 2028/29 £	Yr 10 2029/30 £	Yr 1-10 Total £
CCTV	23,890	0	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	0	1,000,000
New CED migration (currently Taser X26)	0	110,000	220,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	330,000
Glock Pistol Replacement	0	45,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,167
Portable Ballistic Protective Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,000	43,000
Laser Scanning	58,191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Business Transformation	825,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Other Schemes</b>	<b>907,081</b>	<b>155,167</b>	<b>720,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>1,418,167</b>



## Property Disposals – Details of Sale Proceeds

Year	Premises Sold	Sale Proceeds £	Costs of Disposal £	Net Capital Receipts £
2019/20	At the time of writing this report there had been no funds received for any premises sold.			
2018/19	Police House -39 Liddle Close Carlisle	159,000	2,546	156,454
2018/19	Ulverston Police Station	500,000	9,037	490,963
2017/18	Cleator Moor Police Station	105,000	1,939	103,061
2017/18	Barrow Police Stataion	450,000	10,361	439,639
2016/17	Police House - 21 Thornleigh Road	266,200	5,570	260,630
2016/17	Maryport Police Station	80,500	1,995	78,505
2015/16	Police House 11-12 The Green, Penrith	60,000	2,006	57,994
2015/16	Wigton Police Station	187,500	4,545	182,955
2015/16	Ambleside Police Station	321,500	6,131	315,369
2013/14	Dalton in Furness Police Station	121,000	2,756	118,244
2013/14	Keswick Police Station	327,000	-	327,000
2012/13	Kirkby Stephen Police Station & House	150,000	857	149,143
2012/13	Police House - 3 Centurians Walk, Carlisle	175,500	2,827	172,673
2012/13	Police House - 4 Allan Court, Workington	173,500	2,100	171,400
2012/13	Alston Police Station	166,000	1,123	164,877
2012/13	Ambleside Police Station	141,000	1,753	139,247
2012/13	Cockermouth Police Station	241,000	2,613	238,387
2012/13	Millom Police Station	45,600	1,644	43,956
2012/13	Milnthorpe Police Station	140,500	1,260	139,240
2012/13	Sedbergh Police Station	90,000	1,328	88,672
2011/12	Police House - Durdar	150,000	2,070	147,930
2011/12	Police House - 12 Derwent Drive Kendal	183,500	1,943	181,557
2011/12	Police House - 10 Clifton Court, Workington	125,000	1,320	123,680
2010/11	Police House - 52 Whitestiles, Seaton	115,500	1,924	113,576
2010/11	Police House - 6 Helsington Road, Kendal	216,000	2,668	213,332
2009/10	Police House - 3 Derwent Drive, Kendal	155,000	4,857	150,143
Please note there were no property disposals in 2014/15				-
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,845,800</b>	<b>77,175</b>	<b>4,768,625</b>